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# Compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

## United States of America

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.

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# I. Background and framework

## A. Scope of international obligations[1]

### International human rights treaties[2]

| | *Status during previous cycle* | *Action after review* | *Not ratified not accepted* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Ratification, accession or succession* | ICERD (1994) | | ICESCR (signature, 1977) |
| | ICESCR (signature, 1977) | | ICCPR-OP 2 |
| | ICCPR (1992) | | CEDAW (signature, 1980) |
| | CEDAW (signature, 1980) | | OP-CAT |
| | CAT (1994) | | CRC (signature, 1995) |
| | CRC (signature, 1995) | | ICRMW |
| | OP-CRC-AC (2002) | | CRPD (signature, 2009) |
| | OP-CRC-SC (2002) | | ICPPED |
| | CRPD (signature, 2009) | | |
| *Reservations and or declarations* | ICERD (general declaration, 1966; reservation, arts. 2 (1) (c) (d), 3, 4, 5, 7, 22, general understanding; general declaration, 1994) | | |
| | ICCPR (reservation arts. 7, 10 (2) (b) (3), 14 (4), 15(1), 20; understanding arts. 2 (1), 4 (1), 9 (5), 10 (2) (a), (3), 14 (3) (b) (d) (e), (6), (7), 26; declaration arts. 1–27, 47, 1992) | | |
| | CAT (general declaration, 1988; reservation arts. 16 and 30 (1); understanding arts. 1, 3, 10–14, 16; declaration arts. 1–16, 1994) | | |
| | OP-CRC-AC (declaration, art. 3 (2), minimum age of recruitment 17 years; understanding arts. 1, 3, 4, 2002) | | |
| | OP-CRC-SC (reservation arts. 3 (1), and 4 (1); understanding arts. 2 (a), (c), 3 (1) (a) (i) (ii), (5), 2002) | | |

| | *Status during previous cycle* | *Action after review* | *Not ratified not accepted* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action*[3] | ICCPR, art. 41 (1992)<br>CAT, arts. 20 and 21 (1994) | | ICERD, art. 14<br>OP-ICESCR<br>ICCPR-OP 1<br>OP-CEDAW<br>CAT, art. 22<br>OP-CRC-IC<br>ICRMW<br>OP-CRPD<br>ICPPED |

**Other main relevant international instruments**[4]

| | *Status during previous cycle* | *Action after review* | *Not ratified* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Ratification, accession or succession* | Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide<br>Palermo Protocol[5]<br>Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocol III (signatory to Additional Protocol I and II)[6] | | Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (signature only)<br>Conventions relating to the status of stateless persons (except the 1967 Protocol)[7]<br>ILO fundamental conventions (except Conventions Nos. 105 and 182)[8]<br>UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education<br>ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189[9] |

1. In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography recommended the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.[10] The Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation recommended that the United States of America ratify ICESCR and the Optional Protocol thereto, as well as the other core international human rights treaties it had not ratified to date.[11] In 2013, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recommended that the United States ratify OP-CRC-IC.[12] In 2014, the Committee against Torture (CAT)[13] and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)[14] encouraged the United States to consider ratifying ICPPED. CERD also encouraged ratification of ICESCR, CEDAW, CRC, ICRMW and CRPD.[15] In 2014, the Human Rights Committee (HR Committee) recommended that the United States reconsider its position regarding its reservations and declarations on the Covenant with a view to withdrawing them[16] and encouraged it to consider acceding to ICCPR-OP2.[17]

2. In 2014, the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business encouraged the Government to take steps to ratify the core ILO conventions.[18] CERD called upon the United States to ratify the ILO Forced Labour Convention (No. 29) and ILO Minimum Age Convention (No. 138).[19]

3. CRC reiterated its recommendation that the United States consider ratifying Additional Protocols I and II to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.[20]

4. UNESCO encouraged the ratification of the 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education.[21]

5. UNHCR urged the United States to accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.[22]

### B. Constitutional and legislative framework

6. UNESCO encouraged the United States to enshrine the right to education in its Constitution.[23]

### C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

7. The HR Committee recommended that the United States strengthen existing mechanisms mandated to monitor the implementation of human rights at federal, state, local and tribal levels, and consider establishing an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles.[24] CERD[25] and CRC made a similar recommendation.

8. CERD recommended that the United States adopt a national action plan to combat structural racial discrimination.[26]

9. CRC recommended the implementation of a national plan of action to combat the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and ensure that the National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction and related planning mechanisms cover all offences under OP-CRC-SC.[27] CRC also encouraged those states that had not already done so to set up an office of the Child Advocate or Ombudsman to monitor the fulfilment of rights under OP-CRC-SC.[28]

## II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

### A. Cooperation with treaty bodies[29]

#### 1. Reporting status

| *Treaty body* | *Concluding observations included in previous review* | *Latest report submitted since previous review* | *Latest concluding observations* | *Reporting status* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CERD | March 2008 | 2013 | August 2014 | Combined tenth to twelfth reports due in 2017 |
| HR Committee | July 2006 | 2011 | March 2014 | Fifth report due in 2019 |
| CAT | May 2006 | 2013 | November 2014 | Sixth report due in 2018 |
| CRC | June 2008 (OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC) | 2010 (OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC) | February 2013 (OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC) | Combined third and fourth reports due in 2016 (OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC) |

### 2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

**Concluding observations**

| *Treaty body* | *Due in* | *Subject matter* | *Submitted in* |
|---|---|---|---|
| CERD | 2015 | Excessive use of force by law enforcement officials; immigrants; and Guantanamo Bay[30] | - |
| HR Committee | 2015 | Accountability for past human rights violations; gun violence; Guantanamo Bay; and surveillance of communications[31] | - |
| CAT | 2015 | Torture and ill-treatment; remedies and redress for victims[32] | - |

## B. Cooperation with special procedures[33]

| | *Status during previous cycle* | *Current status* |
|---|---|---|
| *Standing invitation* | No | No |
| *Visits undertaken* | Migrants (2007) | Sale of children (2010) |
| | Counter-terrorism (2007) | Violence against women (2011) |
| | Racism (2008) | Water and sanitation (2011) |
| | Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (2008) | Hazardous substances and wastes (2012) |
| | Mercenaries (2009) | Indigenous peoples (2012) |
| | Adequate housing (2009) | Transnational corporations and business (2013) |
| | African descent (2010) | |
| *Visits agreed to in principle* | Arbitrary detention | Arbitrary detention |
| | Sale of children | Torture |
| | | Food |
| | | Independence of judges and lawyers |
| | | Discrimination against women |
| *Visits requested* | Water and sanitation | Foreign debt |
| | Violence against women | African descent |
| | | Hazardous substances and wastes |
| *Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals* | In the period under review, 95 communications were sent. The Government replied to 56 communications. | |
| *Follow-up reports and missions* | Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;[34] | |
| | counter-terrorism.[35] | |

10. The Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment noted the invitation extended, but requested that the Government reconsider its terms, to enable him to visit every part of the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay and to conduct unmonitored interviews.[36]

### C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

11. The United States made annual financial contributions to OHCHR activities, including the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.[37]

## III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

### A. Equality and non-discrimination

12. In 2014, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights urged the United States authorities to conduct in-depth examinations into how race-related issues were affecting law enforcement and the administration of justice, both at the federal and state levels.[38] In 2013, special procedures mandate-holders called upon the Government to examine laws that could have a discriminatory impact on African Americans, and to ensure that such laws were in compliance with the country's international legal obligations.[39]

13. CERD reiterated its concern that the definition of racial discrimination used in federal and state legislation and in court practice was not in line with the Convention. It called upon the United States to, inter alia, prohibit racial discrimination in all its forms and broaden the protection afforded by law.[40]

14. CERD reiterated its concern at the lack of prohibition of racist hate speech and the underreporting of hate crimes.[41]

15. The HR Committee[42] and CERD[43] remained concerned about the practice of racial profiling and surveillance by law enforcement officials targeting certain ethnic minorities. The HR Committee and CERD urged the State to combat racial profiling, inter alia by expanding protection against profiling on the basis of religion, religious appearance or national origin.

16. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women stated that multiple forms of discrimination against certain groups of women made them more vulnerable and exacerbated the negative consequences that violence had upon them. The implementation of policies and programmes must address the structural challenges which were often both the causes and consequences of violence against women.[44]

### B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

17. While welcoming the increasing number of states that had abolished the death penalty, the HR Committee remained concerned about the continuing use of the death penalty and about racial disparities in its imposition. The Committee recommended that the United States consider establishing a moratorium at the federal level and engage with retentionist states with a view to achieving a nationwide moratorium.[45] CAT made a similar recommendation.[46] The HR Committee also recommended ensuring that retentionist states provide adequate compensation for persons who were wrongfully convicted.[47] The United States voted against the draft General Assembly resolution on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty in 2014.[48]

18. In 2012, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions noted that the Government had supported the UPR recommendation[49] to determine the factors in the racial disparity in the application of the death penalty and to prepare strategies

aimed at ending discriminatory practices, indicating that further statistical analysis and studies on sentencing disparities were highly anticipated.[50]

19. The Special Rapporteur called on the federal and state administrations to ensure that the death penalty was not imposed on the mentally ill.[51] In 2014, two special procedures mandate holders stated that imposing capital punishment on individuals suffering from psychosocial disabilities was a violation of death penalty safeguards.[52] The Secretary-General stated that the use of untested means of execution had demonstrably increased the risk of executions amounting to cruel and unusual punishment.[53]

20. In 2014, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed concern at the disproportionate number of young African Americans who had died in encounters with police officers, or who were in prisons and on death row.[54] CERD reiterated its concern at the brutality and excessive use of force by law enforcement officials against members of racial and ethnic minorities, which had a disproportionate impact on African Americans and undocumented migrants crossing the United States-Mexico border.[55] CAT expressed similar concerns.[56]

21. CERD was concerned at the large number of gun-related deaths and injuries, which disproportionately affected members of racial and ethnic minorities, particularly African Americans. It urged the United States to reduce gun violence by, inter alia, adopting legislation expanding background checks for all private firearms transfers and reviewing the "stand your ground" laws.[57] The HR Committee[58] and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences[59] made similar recommendations.

22. The HR Committee was concerned about the use of lethal force by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers and urged the State to ensure that the new CBP directive on the use of deadly force was enforced.[60]

23. The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions reiterated his recommendation that the Government systematically track and publicly disclose information on civilian losses resulting from its international operations.[61] CRC urged the State to prevent indiscriminate use of force, and ensure that children and families who were victims of attacks received compensation.[62]

24. The Special Rapporteur reiterated his recommendations that the Government specify the basis for decisions to kill, rather than capture, "human targets" in the context of an armed conflict, and whether the State in which the killing took place had given consent. It should also specify procedural safeguards in place to ensure in advance that targeted killings complied with international law.[63]

25. CAT regretted that a specific offence of torture had not yet been introduced and reiterated its recommendation that torture be criminalized at the federal level, and that penalties be commensurate with the gravity of that crime.[64] The HR Committee was concerned about the lack of comprehensive legislation criminalizing all forms of torture.[65] CAT reiterated its view[66] that the United States should take effective measures to prevent acts of torture, not only in its sovereign territory but also in any territory under its jurisdiction.[67]

26. In 2013, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment urged the Government to ensure that solitary confinement was only imposed, if at all, in very exceptional circumstances,[68] and indicated that keeping a person in solitary confinement for more than four decades clearly amounted to torture.[69] CAT and the HR Committee were concerned about the practice of prolonged solitary confinement, and recommended, inter alia, that solitary confinement regimes be banned.[70]

27. CAT urged the United States to ensure that no one was held in secret detention under its de facto effective control and reiterated that such detention constituted per se a violation of the Convention.[71]

28. The Special Rapporteur on torture noted that, allegedly, around half of the detainees who remained indefinitely in detention at Guantanamo Bay had been cleared for transfer and resettlement; others had been designated for further indefinite detention. He also noted that recommendations made during the UPR called on the authorities to ensure that all remaining detainees be tried without delay or released.[72] Several special procedures mandate holders stated that, even in extraordinary circumstances, when the indefinite detention of individuals, most of whom had not been charged, went beyond a minimally reasonable period of time, that constituted a flagrant violation of international human rights law and in itself constituted a form of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.[73] The High Commissioner for Human Rights made similar remarks.[74] In 2014, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention considered that a two-year delay in allowing an individual to challenge his detention was a grave violation, further aggravated by his continued detention.[75]

29. CAT recommended that the State party prevent and combat violence in prisons and places of detention.[76] In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women took note of the general over-incarceration of women, commonly for non-violent crimes,[77] and recommended considering alternatives to incarceration.[78]

30. The HR Committee was concerned that domestic violence continued to be prevalent.[79] CERD had similar concerns and called upon the United States to prevent and combat violence against women, particularly against American Indian and Alaska Native women, and provide them with access to justice and effective remedies.[80] The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended, inter alia, that the State address the disproportionate impact that violence had on poor, minority and immigrant women;[81] and re-evaluate mechanisms at federal, state, local and tribal levels for protecting victims and punishing offenders.[82] CAT urged the State to eradicate sexual violence in the military.[83] The Special Rapporteur on violence against women made similar recommendations.[84]

31. The HR Committee urged the State to combat trafficking in persons by, inter alia, investigating allegations of trafficking and providing remedies to victims.[85] CRC was concerned that the State was applying a very narrow definition of what constituted human trafficking and who was eligible for relief.[86]

32. CRC was deeply concerned that protection services for sexually exploited children were severely lacking. It urged the United States to establish the specialist services required for children who had been trafficked, sold for sexual or economic exploitation or otherwise been victims of crimes under OP-CRC-SC.[87] CRC recommended the prohibition of child prostitution and the sale of children at federal and state level, and the decriminalization of the involvement of children in prostitution.[88] The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children made a similar recommendation.[89]

33. The HR Committee was concerned about corporal punishment of children in schools, penal institutions, the home and all forms of child care at federal, state and local levels. The United States should, inter alia, put an end to corporal punishment in all settings and encourage non-violent forms of discipline as alternatives to corporal punishment.[90]

34. CRC urged the State to prevent the sale of children for the purpose of child labour by, inter alia, combating the worst forms of child labour, especially in the agricultural sector.[91]

35. CRC recommended that the United States raise the age of voluntary recruitment into the armed forces to 18 years,[92] and enact a prohibition on arms exports to countries where children could be recruited into armed conflict.[93]

## C. Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law

36. The HR Committee urged the State to strengthen safeguards against wrongful sentencing to death and to ensure that retentionist states provided adequate compensation

for persons who were wrongfully convicted;[94] amend regulations and policies which had a racially disparate impact and ensure the retroactive application of the Fair Sentencing Act.[95] CERD had similar concerns.[96]

37. CAT recommended that the United States ensure that all instances of police brutality and excessive use of force by law enforcement officers were investigated promptly, effectively and impartially by an independent mechanism, with no institutional or hierarchical connection between the investigators and the alleged perpetrators; and provide effective remedies and rehabilitation to the victims.[97]

38. The HR Committee recommended that the United States enact legislation to explicitly prohibit torture, ensure that the law provided for penalties commensurate with the gravity of such acts, and ensure the availability of compensation to victims of torture.[98] CAT recommended that the United States ensure that appropriate rehabilitation programmes, including medical and psychological assistance, were provided to all victims of torture and ill-treatment;[99] and that all relevant staff, including medical personnel, were trained to identify cases of torture in accordance with the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the Istanbul Protocol).[100]

39. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended the enactment of laws criminalizing sexual abuse and other misconduct towards prisoners, covering not only guards and correctional officers, but also all individuals who worked in prisons, including volunteers and government contractors,[101] and strengthening institutional oversight to prevent rape and sexual abuse in prisons.[102]

40. CERD reiterated its concern at the denial of access to justice, and adequate reparation or satisfaction for damages suffered, to indigenous women. It urged the United States to guarantee the right to access justice and effective remedies to all indigenous women who were victims of violence.[103] CERD also reiterated its recommendation that the United States ensure that public legal aid systems were adequately funded and supervised.[104]

41. In 2012 and 2013, the High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed disappointment at the failure to close the Guantanamo facility,[105] and urged the Government to close it promptly.[106] The HR Committee[107] and several special procedures[108] made similar remarks and calls. HR Committee also recommended that the system of administrative detention without charge or trial be ended and that any criminal cases against detainees held in Guantanamo and in Afghanistan be dealt with through the criminal justice system rather than military commissions.[109] CAT and CERD had similar concerns.[110]

42. HR Committee recommended that cases of unlawful killing, torture or other ill-treatment, unlawful detention or enforced disappearance during international operations be investigated, that perpetrators be prosecuted and that victims be provided with remedies.[111] The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions made similar remarks.[112]

43. In 2014, the High Commissioner for Human Rights,[113] the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism[114] and the Special Rapporteur on torture[115] welcomed the release of the report of the United States Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on CIA interrogation practices. The Special Rapporteur on Torture noted that the release of the report contributed to fulfilling the obligations of the United States with respect to the truth.[116] The Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism stated that the individuals responsible for the criminal conspiracy revealed in the report must be brought to justice and face criminal penalties commensurate with the gravity of their crimes.[117]

44. CRC urged the State party to investigate cases of torture and/or ill-treatment of detained children, and ensure that perpetrators were brought to justice and sanctioned with penalties commensurate with their crimes.[118]

45. CERD was concerned at racial disparities in the juvenile justice system. It called upon the United States to address racial disparities in the application of disciplinary measures and ensure that juveniles were not transferred to adult courts and were separated from adults during pretrial detention and after sentencing. CERD reiterated its recommendation to abolish life imprisonment without parole for those under 18 at the time of the crime, and to commute the sentences of those currently serving such sentences.[119] The HR Committee,[120] CAT[121] and CRC[122] made similar recommendations.

46. CRC noted with concern that the United States continued to arrest and detain children in Department of Defense custody. The Committee urged the State to, inter alia, ensure that children under the age of 18 were handled by the juvenile justice system in all circumstances; grant UNICEF and other humanitarian agencies immediate and unimpeded access to detained children, and ensure that children in detention had access to free legal advisory assistance; ensure that no children were transferred to Afghan custody if there were substantial grounds for believing that there was a danger of their being subjected to torture and ill-treatment;[123] and ensure that children detained in Department of Defense custody had access to adequate recovery and reintegration measures.[124]

## D. Right to privacy and family life

47. HR Committee was concerned about surveillance of communications in the interests of protecting national security and recommended, inter alia, that the State party ensure that any interference with the right to privacy complied with the principles of legality, proportionality and necessity, regardless of the nationality or location of the individuals whose communications were under direct surveillance.[125] The Committee also recommended that the United States ensure that any interference with the right to privacy, family, home or correspondence be authorized by laws that, inter alia, specified in detail the precise circumstances in which any such interference might be permitted, the procedures for authorization, and the limit on the duration of surveillance; and provide for effective safeguards against abuse.[126]

48. CERD remained concerned at the previous and continued removal of indigenous children from their families and communities through the United States child welfare system. It called upon the United States to enforce the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, to halt the removal of indigenous children from their families and communities.[127]

## E. Right to participate in public and political life

49. UNESCO stated that the United States should review its systems for protection of the confidentiality of journalists' sources.[128]

50. CERD was concerned at the obstacles faced by individuals belonging to racial and ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples to effectively exercise their right to vote. It recommended that the State, inter alia; enforce federal voting rights law throughout the State; ensure that indigenous peoples could effectively exercise their right to vote; and ensure that all states reinstated voting rights for persons convicted of a felony who had completed their sentences.[129]

## F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

51. The Working Group on transnational corporations and other business called on the Government to ensure that all workers were able to exercise their rights in accordance with the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.[130]

52. CERD called upon the United States to review its laws to protect migrant workers from exploitative working conditions and raise the minimum age for hazardous work in agriculture in line with international labour standards.[131] The HR Committee[132] and CRC[133] made similar calls.

53. CRC was concerned at the dearth of legislation regarding child labour and child economic exploitation in the agricultural sector. It urged the United States to adopt a coordinated strategy for combating the worst forms of child labour, especially in the agricultural sector; and review laws at federal and state level to ensure that the minimum age of 16 years, with or without parental consent, also applied to small farms.[134] The Working Group on transnational corporations and other business recommended that the rights of children be protected in the context of agricultural business activities.[135]

## G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

54. While appreciating the steps taken to address homelessness, the HR Committee was concerned about the criminalization of people living on the street and of homeless people, and urged the State to, inter alia, abolish the related laws.[136] CERD had similar concerns.[137]

55. While acknowledging the positive steps taken by the State to address discrimination in access to housing, CERD remained concerned at the degree of racial segregation and poverty in neighbourhoods characterized by substandard conditions and services. It urged the State to investigate all cases of discriminatory practices and provide remedies.[138]

56. In 2014, special procedures mandate-holders expressed concerns about household water disconnection in Detroit.[139] In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation stated that the United States needed to develop a national water policy[140] and make more efforts to reach the poorest segments of the population.[141] The Special Rapporteur recommended the adoption of a comprehensive federal law on water and sanitation guaranteeing the rights to safe water and sanitation without discrimination.[142]

## H. Right to health

57. The HR Committee expressed concern about the exclusion of millions of undocumented immigrants and their children from coverage under the Affordable Care Act, and the limited coverage of undocumented immigrants and immigrants under Medicare and Children's Health Insurance. The HR Committee recommended facilitation of access to health care under the Affordable Care Act by undocumented immigrants, and immigrants and their families residing lawfully in the States for less than five years.[143] CERD raised similar concerns.[144]

58. The HR Committee said that the State should ensure that non-consensual use of psychiatric medication, electroshock and other restrictive and coercive practices was generally prohibited, and promote psychiatric care aimed at preserving the dignity of patients.[145]

## I. Right to education

59. While welcoming the formation of the Equity and Excellence Commission in 2011, CERD remained concerned that students from racial and ethnic minorities continued to attend segregated schools. CERD recommended, inter alia, the adoption of a plan to address racial segregation in schools and neighbourhoods and the promotion of racially integrated learning environments.[146]

60. CRC was concerned that children detained in the United States detention facilities in Afghanistan had been almost totally deprived of access to education. It urged the State to provide all detained children under the age of 18 with access to education.[147]

## J. Minorities and indigenous peoples

61. In 2012, the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples noted that securing the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands was of central importance to their socioeconomic development, self-determination and cultural integrity.[148] Despite positive aspects of existing legislation, new measures were needed to advance reconciliation with indigenous peoples and to provide redress for persistent deep-seated problems. Federal authorities should identify, develop and implement such measures in full consultation and coordination with indigenous peoples.[149] The Special Rapporteur called for measures of reconciliation and redress, including initiatives to address outstanding claims regarding treaty violations or non-consensual takings of traditional lands[150] and issues of self-governance, environmental degradation, language restoration and federal recognition.[151]

62. The HR Committee welcomed the support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.[152] It was however concerned about the insufficiency of consultation with indigenous peoples on matters of interest to their communities. The United States should protect the sacred areas of indigenous peoples against desecration, contamination and destruction and ensure that consultations were held with the indigenous communities that might be adversely affected by the State's development projects and exploitation of natural resources.[153] CERD raised similar concerns through its early warning and urgent action procedure.[154]

63. The Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples noted the support of the United States for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[155] and stated that the federal courts should interpret, or reinterpret, relevant doctrine, treaties and statutes in the light of the Declaration, in regard both to the nature of indigenous peoples' rights and the nature of federal power.[156]

## K. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

64. CAT was concerned at the use, under certain circumstances, of a mandatory detention system to hold asylum seekers and immigrants, on arrival, in prison-like detention facilities.[157] The HR Committee recommended that policies of mandatory detention and deportation of certain categories of immigrants be reviewed.[158] UNHCR urged the United States to, inter alia, utilize detention as a means of last resort for asylum-seekers.[159]

65. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended that the root causes of the increasing number of immigrant women in prisons and detention facilities be addressed.[160]

66. CRC welcomed the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, under which unaccompanied children were provided with a temporary permit to remain in the United States.[161] It recommended that the State party ensure, inter alia, that foreign immigrant children victims of offences covered by OP-CRC-SC were not returned or deported; that

they were provided with all the necessary services for their recovery; and that every unaccompanied child was appointed an independent child advocate and was represented in all immigration court proceedings by a qualified attorney.[162] CRC also recommended that the United States ensure that child labour legislation specifically focused on unaccompanied minor foreign nationals who had been brought to or who had arrived in the country for purposes amounting to economic exploitation.[163] UNHCR urged the United States to, inter alia, refrain from using the detention of children for deterrence purposes and improve the repatriation procedures to ensure that returns were carried out in a safe and dignified manner.[164]

67. CERD was concerned at the increased use of racial profiling to determine immigration status and to enforce immigration laws, and called upon the United States to, inter alia, guarantee access to legal representation in all immigration-related matters.[165]

68. The Special Rapporteur on summary executions noted progress in tracking deaths of immigration detainees but indicated that the Government should also ensure accountability.[166]

## L. Environmental issues

69. CERD was concerned that individuals belonging to racial and ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples continued to be affected by the negative health impact of pollution caused by the extractive and manufacturing industries. It called upon the United States to ensure, inter alia, that federal legislation prohibiting environmental pollution was enforced, and any remaining radioactive and toxic waste cleaned up urgently.[167] CERD also called upon the United States to prevent activities of transnational corporations registered in the State which could have adverse effects on the enjoyment of human rights by local populations in other countries.[168]

70. The Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes recommended that the United States continue to assist the Marshall Islands to protect the environment and to secure hazardous sites,[169] and guarantee the right to effective remedy through adequate compensation for past and future claims, and other forms of reparation.[170]

## M. Human rights and counter-terrorism

71. The HR Committee was concerned about the practice of targeted killings in extraterritorial counter-terrorism operations using unmanned aerial vehicles, and the lack of accountability for the resulting loss of life.[171] It urged the United States to disclose the criteria for drone strikes, including the legal basis for specific attacks; to take all feasible measures to protect civilians in specific drone attacks and to track and assess civilian casualties, and all necessary precautionary measures in order to avoid such casualties; and provide victims or their families with an effective remedy where there had been a violation, including adequate compensation.[172]

72. CRC recommended that a discretionary exemption from the "terrorist activity" bar be instituted to allow the favourable consideration of applications for asylum of former child soldiers, or refugee protection for them.[173]

*Notes*

[1] Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, http://treaties.un.org/. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on the United States of America from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/9/USA/2).

[2] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

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|---|---|
| ICERD | International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; |
| ICESCR | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; |
| OP-ICESCR | Optional Protocol to ICESCR; |
| ICCPR | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; |
| ICCPR-OP 1 | Optional Protocol to ICCPR; |
| ICCPR-OP 2 | Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; |
| OP-CEDAW | Optional Protocol to CEDAW; |
| CAT | Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; |
| OP-CAT | Optional Protocol to CAT; |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child; |
| OP-CRC-AC | Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict; |
| OP-CRC-SC | Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; |
| OP-CRC-IC | Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure; |
| ICRMW | International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; |
| CRPD | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; |
| OP-CRPD | Optional Protocol to CRPD; |
| ICPPED | International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. |

[3] Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICPPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; ICPPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICPPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICPPED, art. 30.

[4] Information relating to other relevant international human rights instruments, including regional instruments, may be found in the pledges and commitments undertaken by the United States of America before the Human Rights Council, as contained in the note verbale dated 22 April 2009 sent by the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/63/831).

[5] Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[6] Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the

Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/IHL.

[7] 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

[8] International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29); Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105); Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87); Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1948 (No. 98); Equal Remuneration Convention,1951 (No. 100); Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111); Minimum Age Convention,1973 (No. 138) ; Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

[9] International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989 (No. 169) and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).

[10] A/HRC/16/57/Add.5, para. 105 (a).

[11] A/HRC/18/33/Add.4, para. 92 (a).

[12] CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, para. 52. See also CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, para. 42, and CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 4.

[13] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 11.

[14] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 29.

[15] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 29.

[16] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 4.

[17] Ibid., para. 8.

[18] A/HRC/26/25/Add.4, para. 102 (g).

[19] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 18. See also CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, paras. 25–26.

[20] CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, para. 30.

[21] UNESCO submission for the UPR of the United States of America, para 52 (1).

[22] UNHCR submission for the UPR of the United States of America, p. 14.

[23] UNESCO submission for the UPR of the United States of America, para 52 (2).

[24] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 4 (d).

[25] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 6.

[26] Ibid., para. 25.

[27] CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, paras. 13–14. See also CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, paras. 15–16.

[28] CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, para. 12.

[29] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

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| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee; |
| CAT | Committee against Torture; |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child. |

[30] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 33.

[31] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 27.

[32] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 33.

[33] For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.

[34] A/HRC/20/22/Add.3.

[35] A/HRC/20/14/Add.2.

[36] "Statement of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on torture at the Expert Meeting on the situation of detainees held at the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay", 3 October 2013, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13859&LangID=E.

[37] OHCHR Annual report 2013, pp. 131,135 and 136.

[38] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15342&LangID=E.

[39] Press releases, "Trayvon Martin case: UN experts urge US to wrap up civil rights probe and examine discriminatory laws", 3 September 2013, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13675&LangID=E and "Legitimate concerns" over outcome of Michael Brown and Eric Garner cases – United Nations rights experts, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15384&LangID=E.

[40] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 5.

[41] Ibid., para. 9.
[42] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 7.
[43] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 8.
[44] A/HRC/17/26/Add.5, para. 114.
[45] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 8. See also CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 20.
[46] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 25.
[47] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 8.
[48] General Assembly resolution 69/186.
[49] A/HRC/16/11, para. 92.95.
[50] A/HRC/20/22/Add.3, para. 17.
[51] Ibid., para. 24. See also A /HRC/26/21, p. 78, and A/HRC/26/36/Add.2, para. 105; A/HRC/22/67 p. 46 and press release, "Death row: UN expert urges US authorities to stop execution of two persons with psychosocial disabilities", 17 July 2012, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12364&LangID=E.
[52] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15369&LangID=E.
[53] A/69/288, para. 41. See also CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 8 (d).
[54] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15342&LangID=E
[55] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 17.
[56] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 26. See also CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 7, and CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 8.
[57] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 16.
[58] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 10.
[59] A/HRC/17/26/Add.5, para. 115.A (g).
[60] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 11.
[61] A/HRC/20/22/Add.3, para. 52.
[62] CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, paras. 7–8.
[63] A/HRC/20/22/Add.3, para. 79.
[64] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 9.
[65] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 12.
[66] CAT/C/USA/CO/2, para. 15
[67] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 10.
[68] Press release, "California jails: Solitary confinement can amount to cruel punishment, even torture" – UN rights expert", 23 August 2013, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13655&LangID=E. See also A/HRC/25/74, p. 71, and A/HRC/27/72, p. 80.
[69] Press release, "US: 'Four decades in solitary confinement can only be described as torture' – UN rights expert", 7 October 2013, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13832&LangID=E. See also A/HRC/25/74, p. 52.
[70] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 20, and CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 20.
[71] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 11.
[72] "Statement of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on torture at the Expert Meeting on the situation of detainees held at the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay", 3 October 2013, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13859&LangID=E.
[73] Press release: "IACHR, UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, UN Rapporteur on Torture, UN Rapporteur on Human Rights and Counter-Terrorism, and UN Rapporteur on Health reiterate need to end the indefinite detention of individuals at Guantanamo Naval Base in light of current human rights crisis", 1 May 2013, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13278&LangID=E.
[74] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13212&LangID=E.
[75] A/HRC/WGAD/2013/10, para. 35.
[76] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 21. See also CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 19.
[77] A/HRC/17/26/Add.5, para. 45.
[78] Ibid., para. 115.C (c).
[79] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 16.
[80] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 19. See also CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 16.
[81] A/HRC/17/26/Add.5, para. 115.A (b).
[82] Ibid., para. 115.A (c).

[83] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 30.
[84] A/HRC/17/26/Add.5, para. 115 B (a).
[85] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 14.
[86] CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, para. 46.
[87] Ibid., paras. 44–45.
[88] Ibid., paras. 33–34. See also ibid., paras. 50–51 and 9–10.
[89] A/HRC/16/57/Add.5, para. 105 (b).
[90] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 17.
[91] CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, paras. 25–26.
[92] CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, paras. 20–21.
[93] CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, paras. 40–41.
[94] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 8. See also CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 20.
[95] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 6.
[96] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 20.
[97] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 26 (a) and (c).
[98] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 12.
[99] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 29. See also CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, paras. 7 and 11, and CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 8.
[100] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 28.
[101] A/HRC/17/26/Add.5, para. 115.C (i).
[102] Ibid., para. 115.C (j).
[103] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 19. See also CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 16.
[104] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 23.
[105] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=11772&LangID=E.
[106] OHCHR, opening statement by the High Commissioner for Human Rights at the twenty-third session of the Human Rights Council, Geneva, 23 May 2013. See also www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13212&LangID=E.
[107] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 21.
[108] Press release: "IACHR, UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, UN Rapporteur on Torture, UN Rapporteur on Human Rights and Counter-Terrorism, and UN Rapporteur on Health reiterate need to end the indefinite detention of individuals at Guantanamo Naval Base in light of current human rights crisis", 1 May 2013 (see endnote 73).
[109] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 21.
[110] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 14, and CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 22.
[111] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 5.
[112] A/HRC/20/22/Add.3, paras. 43 and 61.
[113] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15405&LangID=E.
[114] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15397&LangID=E
[115] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15406&LangID=E.
[116] Ibid.
[117] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15397&LangID=E.
[118] CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, paras. 33–34.
[119] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 21.
[120] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 23.
[121] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 24.
[122] CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, paras. 33–34.
[123] Ibid.
[124] Ibid., paras. 37–38.
[125] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 22 (a).
[126] Ibid., para. 22 (b).
[127] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 24.
[128] UNESCO, submission for the UPR of the United States of America, para. 55.
[129] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 11. See also CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 24.
[130] A/HRC/26/25/Add.4, para. 102 (f).
[131] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 18. See also CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 14.
[132] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 14.

[133] CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, paras. 25–26.
[134] Ibid., paras. 25–26.
[135] A/HRC/26/25/Add.4, para. 102 (i).
[136] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 19.
[137] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 12.
[138] Ibid., para. 13.
[139] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14777&LangID=E.
[140] A/HRC/18/33/Add.4, para. 88.
[141] Ibid., para. 89, see also www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/Display News.aspx?NewsID=10807&LangID=E.
[142] A/HRC/18/33/Add.4, para. 92 (b).
[143] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 15.
[144] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 15.
[145] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 18.
[146] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 14.
[147] CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, paras. 37–38.
[148] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12114&LangID=E.
[149] A/HRC/21/47/Add.1, para. 89.
[150] Ibid., para. 90.
[151] Ibid., para. 92.
[152] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 3.
[153] Ibid., para. 25.
[154] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 24. See also letters from CERD to the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 11 March 2011, 9 March 2012 and 1 March 2013, available from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/USA_11March2011.pdf; http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/CERDUnitedStates.pdf; and http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/early_warning/USA1March2013.pdf.
[155] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=10606&LangID=E. See also A/HRC/21/47/Add.1, para. 80.
[156] A/HRC/21/47/Add.1, para. 105.
[157] CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 19.
[158] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 15.
[159] UNHCR submission for the UPR of the United States of America, p. 6.
[160] A/HRC/17/26/Add.5, para. 115.C (b). See also ibid., paras. 46–48.
[161] CRC/C/OPSC/USA/CO/2, para. 6.
[162] Ibid., para. 47.
[163] Ibid., para. 26 (f)
[164] UNHCR submission for the UPR of the United States of America, p. 11.
[165] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 18.
[166] A/HRC/20/22/Add.3, paras. 31–32.
[167] CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, para. 10.
[168] Ibid., para. 10.
[169] A/HRC/21/48/Add.1, para. 64 (b) and (c).
[170] Ibid., para. 64 (f).
[171] CCPR/C/USA/CO/4, para. 9.
[172] Ibid., para. 9 (b), (d) and (f).
[173] CRC/C/OPAC/USA/CO/2, paras. 35–36.